

AC. 11

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

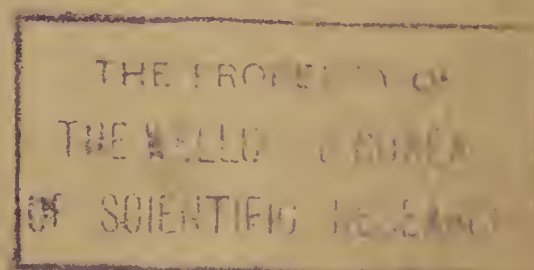
Department of Public Health.

Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the year 1929.

Government Press, Cairo, 1931.

Government Publications are on sale at the "Sale Room," Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these publications should be addressed to the "Publications Office," Government Press, Bûlâq, Cairo.

Price - - - - - P.T. 10.



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

**Report of the Principal
Medical Officer of Health,
Cairo City, for the year
1929.**

Government Press, Cairo, 1931.

Government Publications are on sale at the "Sale Room," Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these publications should be addressed to the "Publications Office," Government Press, Bââq, Cairo.

Price - - - - - P.T. 10.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION	v
A.—VITAL STATISTICS	1
B.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSÎYA	4
C.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICES	4
D.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN... ..	5
E.—CAIRO CITY POLICE HEALTH OFFICE	5
F.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS	6
G.—GENERAL SANITATION SECTION	7

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b31498152>

INTRODUCTION.

The health condition of the city during 1929 was, on the whole, satisfactory. The death-rate did not exceed 26·6 per thousand population, which is the lowest recorded since 1906. The decrease did not confine itself to the general death-rate but comprised the infantile mortality rate which amounted to 211 per thousand births. This rate is the lowest recorded since the beginning of the Century. Considering the fact that the spread of most infectious diseases has diminished, while some has been nearly exterminated, we may safely realise the great improvement achieved in the health condition of the city. Thus it is worthy of mention that only one case of small-pox and eight cases of typhus occurred this year; while the relapsing fever disappeared more than three years ago. The diseases which still need careful consideration at present are typhoid fever and diarrhoea of children. The figures for typhoid indicate that the incidence of the disease is increasing; this increase, however, is more apparent than real, due to more accurate diagnostic methods being adopted. It is worthy of note that, with the spread of education, the dislike the inhabitants used to show to sanitary measures usually taken on the appearance of infectious diseases, such as isolation and disinfection, has totally disappeared.

The Public Health Authorities are endeavouring to combat typhoid fever by every possible means. A keen campaign for the improvement of the condition of establishments for the sale of Food and Drinks is being carried out with gratifying results.

The Health Authorities have also carried out a general cleansing and disinfection in the dirty slums of the city.

The Department has also made great efforts for the filling in of wells found throughout the city in order to evade the dangers arising from their possible use in the localities where no filtered water is available.

To encourage the inhabitants to use pure water the Department is increasing, at its own expense, the number of free water taps every year in the poor quarters. This water is given gratis to the inhabitants. The Department has also asked for dirty water gullies to be put in these quarters; this was done with the kind assistance of the Main Drainage Department.

Attention was also paid to making use of modern methods of prophylaxis, such as the anti-typhoid vaccine, which was used for the benefit of a great number of the city inhabitants. As vaccination in general is not compulsory, with the exception of vaccination against small-pox, and as there was felt a necessity for making it obligatory, not against typhoid alone, but against other diseases, a draft law was prepared to this effect and is now under consideration of the Legislative Committee.

As regards diarrhoea of children this group of diseases is, unfortunately, still causing about, or to be precise, a little less than 50 per cent of infantile mortality. Diarrhoeal diseases and typhoid fever which attack children are conveyed by the same means. Thus the campaign carried out against typhoid was directed in the same time against these diseases.

It is hoped that these efforts will before long result in a decrease of both incidence and fatality of these two important diseases.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health
Cairo City, for the Year 1929.

(A) VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1929 was 1,107,900. The district distribution is shown in Table I.

Births.—During 1929: 48,613 births occurred in Cairo. The annual birth-rate was, therefore, 43·9 per thousand of population as compared with 41·7 in the previous year. District births and birth-rates are shown in Table I.

Still-births.—1,143 children were born dead; this gives a rate of 24 still-births per thousand births.

Deaths.—During 1929 a total of 30,263 deaths occurred in Cairo. 734 of these, however, were deaths of non-residents leaving 29,529 for Cairo proper. This gives an annual death-rate of 26·6 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 32·4 in 1928 and 33·3 in 1927. District deaths and death-rates are shown in Table I.

Infantile Mortality.—10,256 children under one year of age died during 1929 giving an infantile mortality of 211 per thousand births for the whole city as compared with 253 during 1928 and 221 in 1927. In addition there were 14 deaths of infants coming from outside Cairo who died in various institutions.

Chart I shows the mean infantile death-rates per week.

Diseases causing Infantile Mortality.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis are the most important diseases affecting children. They were responsible this year for 5,394 deaths amongst infants, or 52·6 per hundred deaths of the infantile mortality. Chest diseases come next with 1,545 deaths, or a rate of 15·1 per hundred deaths. Marasmus and general debility caused 448 deaths, a rate of 4·4 per cent. 198 deaths only were due to infectious diseases, a rate of 1·9 per cent.

Chart II shows the weekly deaths of children from enteritis together with the average weekly temperature.

Death Inquiries.—The total number of uncertified deaths during the year 1929 which required to be investigated was 15,063, or 51 per cent to the total of Cairo deaths. District Medical Officers investigated 79·5% of the uncertified deaths, District Mowalidas investigated 15·9%. The remaining deaths were in the villages attached to Cairo where sanitary barbers and dayas gave permits of burial.

Infectious Diseases.—The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases during 1929 was 8,307 which include 393 cases coming from outside Cairo, so that the total for Cairo proper was 7,914 as compared with 13,224 in 1928. Table II shows the incidence and death rates of the most prevalent infectious diseases in Cairo districts during 1929.

The Disinfection Service carried out its ordinary duties. The total number of rooms disinfected in 1929 was 31,408, out of which 16,599 were done by Abbassîya Disinfection Station and the remaining by Fum El Khalig Disinfection Station.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO FOR 1929.
(Rates per thousand).

District.	Mid-year estimated population.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Mortality.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Mousky	26,500	889	33·5	535	20·2	148	166
Bab-el-Sharia	80,100	3,504	43·7	2,047	25·5	644	184
Ezbekiya	60,100	1,885	31·4	1,170	19·5	343	182
Darb-el-Ahmar	83,600	3,277	39·2	2,162	25·9	680	207
Abdin	78,700	2,443	31·0	1,643	20·9	469	192
Sayeda Zeinab	109,000	4,893	44·9	2,870	26·3	998	204
Helwan	49,500	1,978	40·0	1,446	29·2	535	270
Khalifa	70,900	3,374	47·6	2,156	30·4	714	212
Gamalia	77,500	3,648	47·1	2,069	27·0	717	196
Shoubra	148,900	7,672	51·5	4,065	27·3	1,485	194
Boulaq... ..	126,900	6,882	54·2	4,006	31·6	1,636	238
Old Cairo	46,000	2,554	55·5	1,794	39·0	729	285
Waili	150,200	5,614	37·4	3,539	23·6	1,158	206
Cairo City 1929	—	48,613	43·9	29,529	26·6	10,256	211
„ „ 1928... ..	—	—	41·7	—	32·4	—	253
„ „ 1927... ..	—	—	53·0	—	33·3	—	221
„ „ 1926... ..	—	—	51·6	—	34·4	—	220
„ „ 1921-25 (average)... ..	—	—	51·2	—	34·3	—	233
„ „ 1916-20 „	—	—	42·0	—	40·5	—	241
„ „ 1911-15 „	—	—	43·8	—	39·0	—	304

TABLE II.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASE AND DEATH-RATES OF THE MOST
PREVALENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1929.

District.	Typhoid.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mousky	22	5	1	—	16	4	3	1
Bab-el-Sharia... ..	62	29	2	—	41	12	17	6
Ezbekiya	84	22	10	—	36	7	30	3
Abdin	115	25	22	—	76	19	74	13
Sayeda Zeinab	146	29	2	—	139	36	84	28
Khalifa	59	13	—	—	52	28	8	2
Helwan	29	5	5	—	19	8	87	23
Darb-el-Ahmar	68	17	—	—	78	38	30	24
Gamalia	33	9	—	—	37	15	20	14
Shoubra	152	34	4	—	82	41	176	106
Boulaq	102	63	3	—	69	34	47	22
Old Cairo	28	7	1	—	41	20	33	17
Waili	320	62	23	1	116	32	185	27
Cairo City	1,220	320	73	1	802	294	794	286

Typhoid: The total number of cases notified during the year 1929 was 1,220 as against 1,027 in 1928 and 1,142 in 1927. The case rate for the year was, therefore, 110 per hundred thousand of population.

The cases are distributed as follows: 1,143 Egyptians, and 77 foreigners.

A further analysis shows that most of the cases occurred at the rate of one case in each family. 72 cases occurred in 36 families, *i.e.* 2 cases in each family; 33 cases in 11 families, *i.e.* 3 cases in each family; and 8 cases in 2 families, *i.e.* 4 cases in each family.

The number of deaths from this disease was 320 of which 109 were diagnosed after death on the history given by the relatives. The death-rate per hundred thousand of population was 28·8.

The highest case-rate occurred in Waili, being 213 per hundred thousand of population. Abdin comes next with a case-rate of 146, then Sayeda Zeinab with a rate of 139·9 and Ezbekiya with a rate of 139·7.

Cases occurred in every district of the city.

Chart III shows the case and death-rates of typhoid in the city districts.

Diphtheria.—The total number of cases recorded during 1929 was 802 as compared with 903 in 1928 and 1,113 in 1927. There were 294 deaths, 93 of which were diagnosed after death. The case and death-rates were 72 and 27 per hundred thousand of population respectively.

The highest case-rate occurred in Sayeda Zeinab being 127·5 per hundred thousand of population.

Please see Chart IV.

Measles.—The number of cases recorded this year dropped to 794 as against 2,041 in 1928 and 204 in 1927.

There were 286 deaths from this disease, 236 of which were diagnosed after death.

Please see Chart V.

Influenza.—The total number of cases notified during the year 1929 was 1,509 as against 1,690 in 1928 and 1,870 in 1927.

The case-rate of the disease for this year was 136 per hundred thousand of population as compared with 154 in 1928 and 214 in 1927.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 86.

The number of deaths from all respiratory diseases, excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, was 5,080, out of which 3,544 were due to pneumonia, 30 to pleurisy, 1346 to bronchitis and 160 due to other respiratory diseases. Of the 3,544 deaths from pneumonia 2,550 were children up to 5 years of age, 279 from 5 to 15, 241 from 15 to 35 and 477 from 35 and over.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—A single case occurred in Sayeda Zeinab District.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1929 by the District Medical Officers and those of the Inspectorate was 49,771. Of this total 45,646 were primary vaccinations and the remaining 4,125 were secondary vaccinations.

Besides, the Inspectorate issued lymph to private practitioners, Government Schools, business firms and Government Departments sufficient for 16,000 vaccinations.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 73 cases notified during 1929, of which 43 were among Egyptians. There was one death which occurred in Waili District. This disease prevailed throughout Cairo with the exception of Khalifa, Darb-el-Ahmar and Gamalia Districts.

The highest case-rate was at Abdin and Waili.

Typhus.—There were eight cases only notified this year. This number was the lowest recorded during any year from the beginning of the Century.

It is worthy of mention that there were no cases of relapsing fever notified this year.

The eight cases of typhus occurred in Shoubra, Boulaq, Old Cairo and Waili Districts.

The total number of contacts of typhus who were deloused during the year was 1,405.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were 5 cases of this disease of which 4 died.

The cases occurred in Boulaq, Sayeda Zeinab and Ezbekiya Districts.

Deaths attributed to Confinement.—These include deaths from puerperal fever and other deaths resulting from confinement.

Their total number was 78, of which 45 were caused by puerperal fever. 57 cases of the latter disease were notified this year.

Hæmorrhage was responsible for 11 deaths and Eclampsia for 7.

The death-rate due to child-birth is, therefore, 3·5 per thousand births. The death-rate of puerperal fever is 1 per thousand births.

(B) GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSIYA.

During the year 1929, there were 3,831 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 5,203 in 1928. Of these 2,523 were males and 1,308 females.

The numbers of patients admitted each month were: 213 in January, 157 in February, 217 in March, 297 in April, 400 in May, 441 in June, 428 in July, 464 in August, 375 in September, 353 in October, 265 in November and 221 in December.

The admissions consisted of: 1 small-pox, 40 chicken-pox, 81 measles, 32 scarlet fever, 472 typhoid + 88 para-typhoid=560, 7 typhus, 3 cerebro-spinal fever, 322 diphtheria, 16 whooping cough, 93 mumps, 924 influenza, 303 erysipelas, 3 undulant fever, 123 malaria, 12 tetanus, 93 dysentery, 7 puerperal fever; and other cases consisting of 281 persons sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases, 345 persons sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself.

Of the 3,831 admissions, 190 were first class, 367 second class and 3,274 third class.

There were 324 deaths in hospital during 1929. Of these there were 2 caused by typhus, 118 by typhoid, 84 by diphtheria, 8 by tetanus and 3 by cerebro-spinal fever. In addition there were 37 deaths amongst patients sent in under mistaken diagnosis of various infectious diseases and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

Included amongst the 3,274 third class admissions there were 253 sick convicts from Cairo prisons. Of these 12 were suffering from typhoid, 10 from para-typhoid, 1 diphtheria, 47 erysipelas, 22 malaria and 107 influenza.

Of the convict patients 11 died, death being due to typhoid in 5 cases, 1 pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 enteritis and 4 pneumonia.

(C) PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICES.

(1) PASSENGER SERVICE.

During 1929 there were 30,499 passengers who arrived in Cairo from infected countries as compared with 29,098 in 1928. Out of this total 45·3% travelled via Qantara, 38% via Alexandria, 11·6% via Port-Said, 4% via Suez and 1% by way of Airships.

All these passengers, with the exception of 12, who could not be traced, were observed during the regulation period.

(2) PILGRIM SERVICE.

The total number of pilgrims from Cairo this year was 1,101, of which 1,061 returned and were subjected to the usual period of observation.

24 were found sick from various diseases such as typhoid 2, malaria 3, dysentery 4, diarrhoea 1, tuberculosis 1, debility 6, influenza 3, undiagnosed fever 4.

Six deaths occurred.

Out of the 40 who did not return 24 died during the pilgrimage.

(D) SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

The total number of prostitutes on the registers during 1929 was 951, of whom 647 were Egyptians and the remaining Foreigners.

236 names were struck-off during the year, of whom 149 were Egyptians.

The number of new names was 86, and all were Egyptians.

The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 17,009 for Egyptians and 10,490 for Foreigners.

Of the prostitutes 442 Egyptians and 147 Foreigners were found suffering from Venereal Diseases

The diseases diagnosed during the year are shown in Table III.

16 specimens of blood for the Wassermann test were sent to the Government Laboratories. Three were found positive, 1 doubtful and the remaining proved to be negative.

TABLE III.—VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG REGISTERED PROSTITUTES, 1929.

Venereal Disease.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.
<i>Syphilis:—</i>			
Primary	6	—	6
Secondary	6	7	13
Tertiary	2	—	2
Total	14	7	21
<i>Gonorrhœa:—</i>			
Acute	54	—	54
Chronic	947	167	1,114
Total	1,001	167	1,168
<i>Chancroids</i>	57	9	66
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,072	183	1,255

Unregistered Women.—The total number of women unregistered and examined at the request of the Police was 1,507. All of them were Egyptians. 839 were diseased. 38 were found suffering from syphilis, 12 primary and 26 secondary, 770 from gonorrhœa (55 acute), and 31 from chancroids.

(E) CAIRO CITY POLICE HEALTH OFFICE.

The following statistics illustrate work done during 1929:—	No.
Policemen falling ill and examined for sick leaves	3,622
Other members of the Police Forces examined for sick leaves	533
Artisans examined according to Laws and Regulations	3,402
Medico-Legal cases including examination of lunatics, drug addicts, etc....	20,098
Applicants for Hors Cadre Posts	237
Sanitary Work :	
Inspection of Cleanliness of Policemen	682
Vaccinated against small-pox	890
„ „ typhoid (2 injections)	881

It is worthy of mention that 15 persons of the Police Strength were attacked with typhoid during the year, most of them (11) were vaccinated against this disease in 1927, another was inoculated in 1928 and two in 1929. A period of 2-3 months elapsed between the date of the last injection of vaccination being given to these latter two patients and their admission to hospital suffering from the disease.

(F) UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

During 1929 sanitary overseers were short by three, a deficiency that has caused considerable inconvenience. It is hoped that the inauguration of the Hygienic Institute will enable us to fill up these vacancies next year.

The campaign, begun last year for improving the condition of food establishments, was keenly continued this year with very gratifying results, as follows:—

First Class Establishments.—The only establishments without water are 12. 11 of which are bakeries where dough is not made and one old sweat-meat factory, making a percentage of 1% of the total. 240 establishments are not connected with public sewers, making a percentage of 20.4% of the total.

As regards bakeries, only 42 use fuel other than wood and coal making a percentage of 7.2% of the total. Not all the 42 use street sweepings or Sabla. A large percentage of them use wood shavings and saw-dust and some use dry refuse from tanneries. This kind of fuel is not objectionable in any way.

A large amount of attention has been given to the Mineral Water Factories and considerable improvements have been made in their general standard. In nearly every instance now the zinc tops of tables have been replaced by tops of marble, and revolving brushes have been installed for the cleansing of bottles, instead of this nature of work being done by hand. Another marked improvement is being made at most of the Factories, by way of installing a different form of Shataffas for the final rinsing of the bottles.

Attention has also been paid to Ice Factories.

The Inspectorate continued to take specimens for bacteriological examination. 956 samples were taken from the Mineral Water Factories and 269 were taken from the Ice Factories, an increase of 55 samples over the previous year. 30 mineral water samples and 3 ice samples were stated to have contained lactose fermenters exceeding the standard laid down. 67 samples from both types of factories contained ordinary bacteria exceeding 100 in 1 c.c.

These are good results as compared with those of previous years.

Second Class Establishments.—We have still a fairly large number of Second Class food establishments without water, the real cause being that no water mains have yet been laid down in the neighbourhood of such establishments. Nevertheless, the Inspectorate has dealt with many food establishments (groceries excepted) lacking water by Ministerial Arrêtés, and for this reason 690 Ministerial Arrêtés have been issued during 1929.

As regards the establishments unconnected with the public sewers, insistence on connection is very frequently not practicable as sewers have not yet been laid all over every part of Cairo.

Great attention was paid to Cowsheds as they are important from the point of view of the supply of milk, although this food substance is not wholly supplied by the cowsheds of Cairo; Embaba, Giza and Shoubra village participating in the supply. As a result of the attention paid by the Inspectorate to these establishments, 46% of the licences were cancelled as their owners did not execute the sanitary conditions demanded. The Inspectorate, however, meets great difficulties in controlling cowsheds, as the owners, after the closure of their establishments, re-open and exploit them unlicensed. In this case the Inspectorate naturally contravenes them but a long time may lapse before a final judgment of closure is issued.

Moreover, Ministerial Arrêtés have been promulgated on all butchers' shops during 1929 conditioning:—

- 1.—Glazed tiles to a height of one and half metres.
- 2.—Glass façade, with wire gauze at the top of door for ventilation.

3.—Water supply from the Company's main.

4.—Connection with public sewers wherever possible.

The great majority of these shops have complied with these conditions.

It will be observed from the above that great efforts have been made for the improvement of the city establishments.

The new establishments licensed during 1929 under the law of August 28, 1904, were 2,600 *Saha* Establishments and 55 *Zabt* Establishments, a total of 2,655, detailed as follows :—

Establishments.	Unhealthy.	Inconvenient and Dangerous.	Total.
1st Class Est.	165	14	179
2nd ,, ...	2,013	41	2,054
3rd ,, ...	422	—	422
TOTAL 	2,600	55	2,655

The improvement was not confined to Food Establishments but comprised all kinds of establishments. As a result of the efforts of the Inspectorate the rate of the Establishments found satisfactory after inspection became higher this year. The rate was 77·43% as compared with 73·1% in 1928 and 73·3% in 1927.

(G) GENERAL SANITATION SECTION.

Food.

Milk.—The total number of samples collected from the different Districts of Cairo during 1929 was 2,104. This is nearly double the number collected in any of the last five years. Analysis showed that the rate of adulterated samples was 16·4%. This was the lowest percentage of adulteration recorded since 1921 with the exception of the year 1928.

A great quantity of foodstuffs have been destroyed being unfit for human consumption.

Cemeteries.

1.—The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of the following cemeteries :—

A cemetery for the Orthodox Copts at Heliopolis.

A cemetery for the Egyptian Protestants at the Red Mountain.

A cemetery for Moslems of the Waylia el Koubra Village at the village.

A cemetery in which to bury the remains of the dead bodies of the Turkish prisoners during the Great War, besides the African Cemetery at Abbassîya.

2.—Arrêtés were issued prohibiting burial in the following cemeteries :—

The Mohammedan Cemetery at El Mohammady.

The Coptic Orthodox Cemetery of “ Anba Roues ” at Abbassîya.

Free Water Taps.

A free water tap has actually been installed at each of the following 5 localities :—

Kom Ghorab—Ard el Sett Golson at Boulaq—Sharia Zolfiqar at Rod el Farag—Ezbet el Kosayareen at Shoubra—Ezbet Kashkoush at Shoubra.

Gullies.

The purpose for which slop water gullies is installed is to encourage inhabitants to use them for the throwing in of their dirty water instead of such water being thrown in the streets.

Five slop water gullies were installed at:—

Haret el Kor', Old Cairo—Sharia Sidi Hassan El Anwar—Haret El Warrakah, Boulaq—Behind Bab El Hadid Food Market—Sharia El Matariah.

Mosques.

Nine water systems of Mosques were found faulty, and, as their owners did not execute the repairs required, closure was carried out by order of the Department in each case.

Of nine water systems connected with the main sewers during the year, eight have been opened for use.

Applications received for connection with the public sewers during 1929 were 37 in number.

Water Supply.

At the end of May and at the beginning of June, trouble was experienced on account of the excessive amount of algæ present in the Nile water. These gave rise to a certain taste and odour which caused alarm in the City. In point of fact, there was no deterioration in the quality of the water. In order to reduce to a minimum the inconvenience of this taste and odour, the Public Health Department allowed the Cairo Water Company to supplement the filtered water supply with well water by way of dilution.

Complaints.

The number of complaints received and dealt with regarding questions of general sanitation were 953, out of which 300 complaints concerning the prevalence of mosquitoes, 54 regarding rats and 45 regarding street gullies.

The rat-catching gangs of the Inspectorate caught 6,300 rats from the different Government Offices.

Malaria.

Anti-Malaria Measures.—The number of *Mulahezeen* who were working in the general campaign against mosquitoes in Cairo was 33 in addition to the other 3 working as overseers to watch those *Mulahezeen*. The number of workmen who were working was 100.

The area dealt with by these *Mulahezeen* does not yet cover the whole of Cairo. The Districts of Helwân, Gamaliya, Old Cairo, Zeitoun and parts of Sayeda, Khalifa and Darb-El-Ahmar Qisms are still not dealt with, but complaints received from these quarters are immediately looked into.

The anti-mosquito gangs assisted, when necessity arose, in putting an end to the source of complaint.

Another matter worthy of mention is that the Inspectorate has found it feasible in some instances to apply para. 2 of Art. 4 of the Law No. 1 of 1926 to insist on the installation of sanitary latrines with flushing apparatus, etc., in all houses supplied with the Company's water, very poor houses excepted. This measure has proved to be beneficial as some of the owners of houses notified have been induced to connect their houses with the main sewers at once.

Wells and Saqias.

The Inspectorate continued to apply the terms of Art. 5 of the two Arrêtés of the Ministry of the Interior dated 11th May 1895 and 19th December 1904 regarding the filling up of wells and saqias in Cairo and suburbs, after their water is pronounced unfit for human use by bacteriological or chemical analysis or by both. The number of specimens of water taken from well pumps and saqias during 1929 was 1,031. In every single instance the well water was found to be polluted, often grossly, and, therefore, decisions

were passed by the Sanitary Commission of Cairo Governorate ordering that notices should be served on the proprietors of these wells. 548 wells were filled up by the proprietors, and 41 by the Main Drainage Department. These 41 wells were filled in at the request of the Inspectorate and on behalf of the Cairo Sub-Committee of the Anti-Malaria Commission.

The number of birkas filled up were 17, 12 of which were in Old Cairo and the remaining in Helwân, Boulaq, Shoubra and Zeitoun.

MULID EL NABI

The celebration of the Mulid el Nabi lasted 8 days from the 9th to 16th August and took place on the Cavalry Exercise ground of the Egyptian Army at Abbasîya.

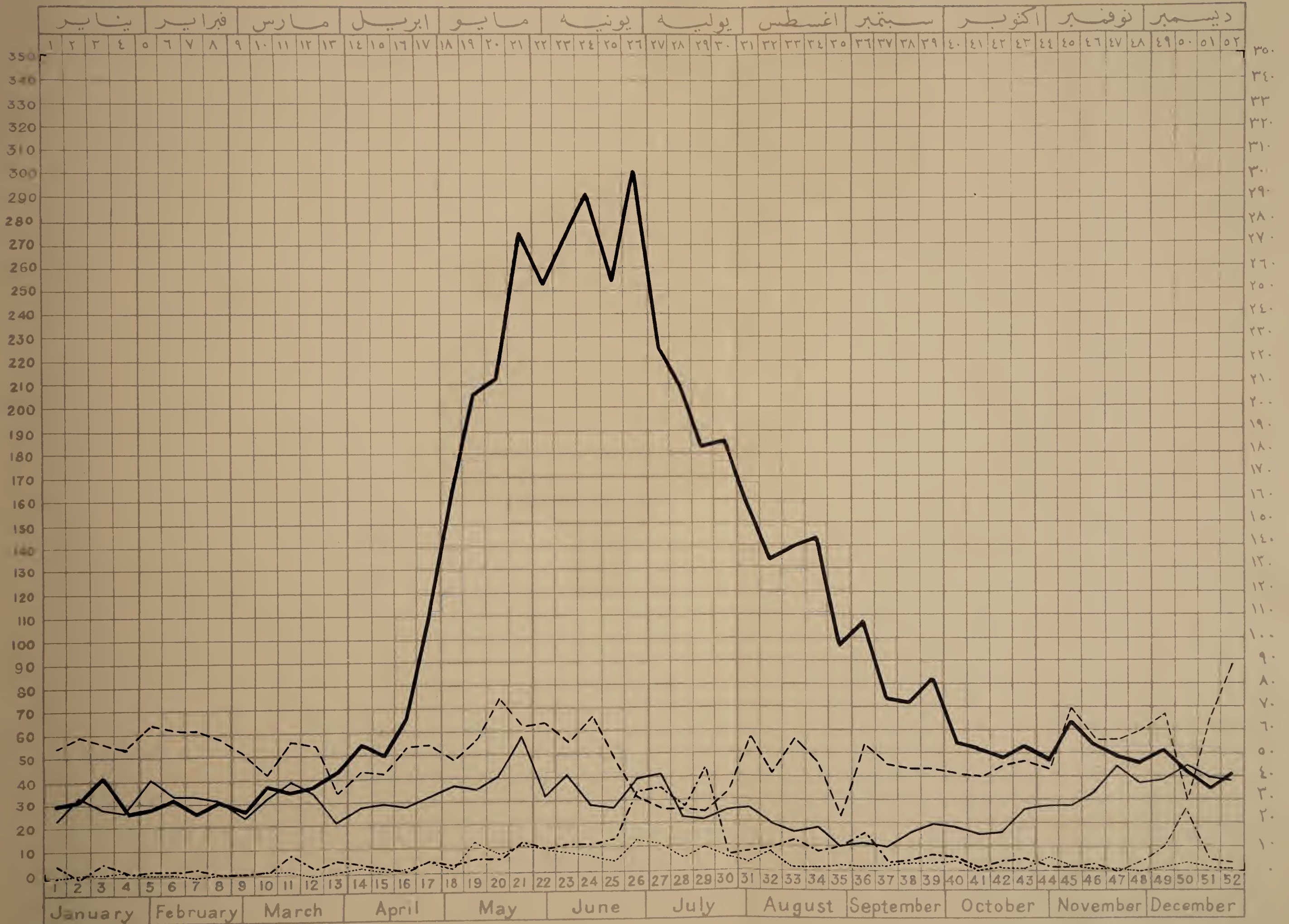
The sanitary arrangements were made and supervised by Cairo Health Inspectorate.

The number of visitors who attended the celebration was estimated at about 100,000—120,000.

Government Press

1429-1931-403 ex

معدل الوفيات الأسبوعي للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم بالقاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٩
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 year) 1929 Cairo

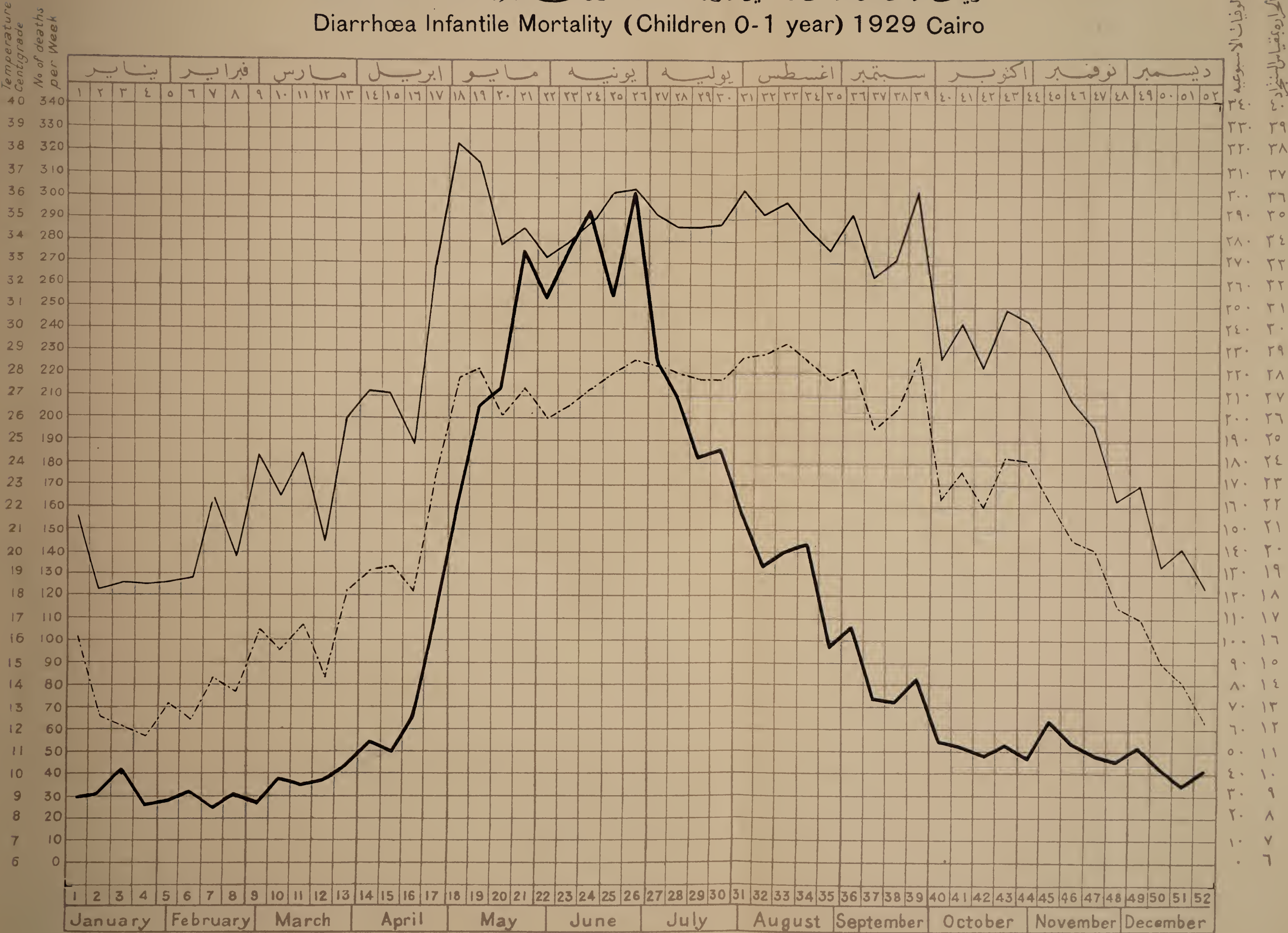


S. of E. 1931 (31/459)

مضخة المساحة المصيرية للثلاثة (٣١/٤٥٩)

أمراض معدية _____ *Pulmonary & Bronchial Diseases* _____ اسهال ونزلة معوية _____ *Diarrhoea & Enteritis*
 أمراض أخرى _____ *Other Diseases* أمراض معدية ضعف أو هزال _____ *Marasmus*

وفيات الاسهال للأطفال الذين دون السنّة الأولى من عمرهم بالفاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٩
Diarrhoea Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 year) 1929 Cairo



S. of E. 1931 (31/459)

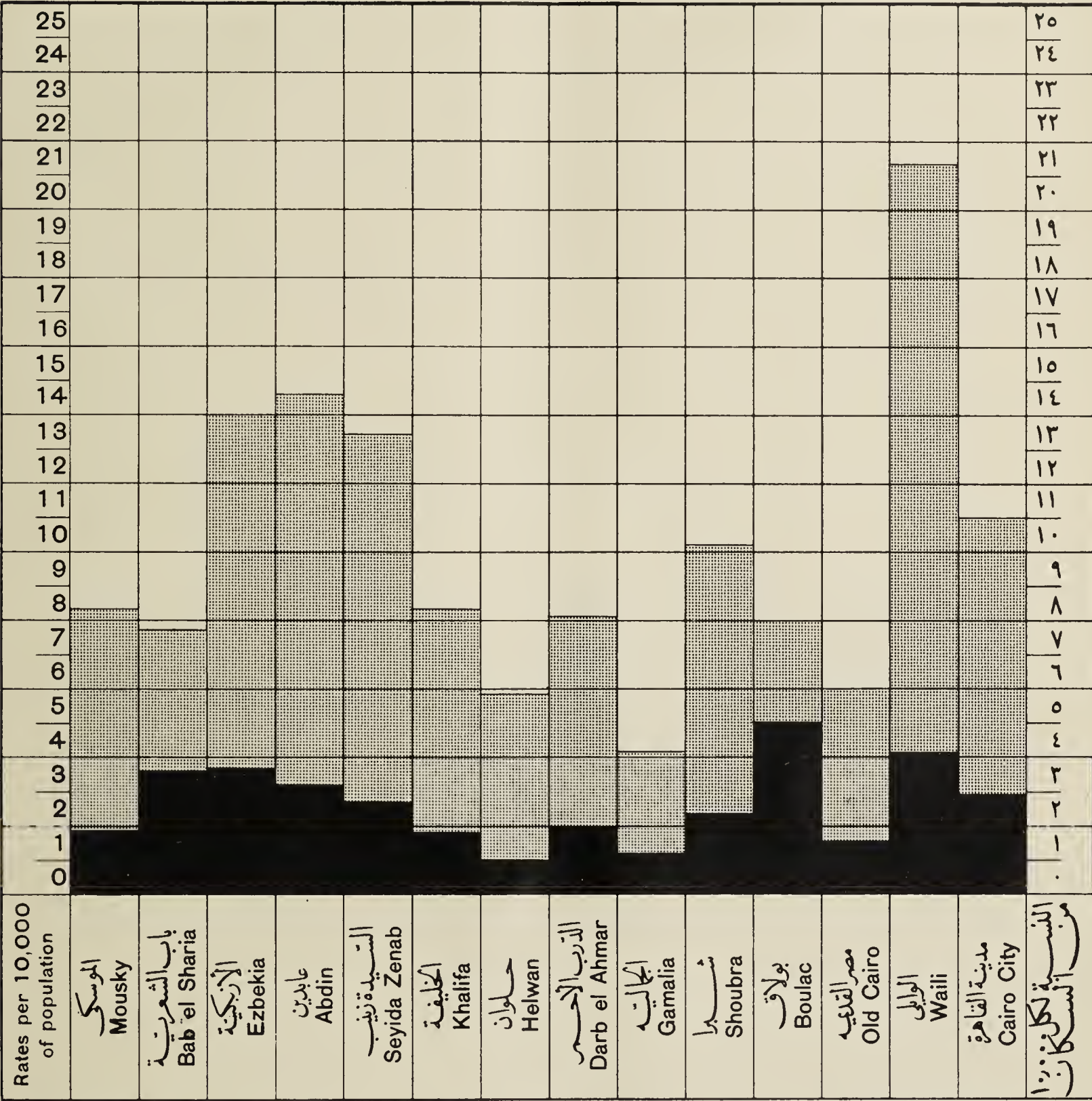
مضطحة المساحة المضربة سنة ١٩٣١ (٣١/٤٥٩)

Diarrhoea الأسهال
Overage Max. Temperature C. معكّل أقصى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنجراد
Mean of ,, C. معكّل متوسط ,, ,, ,, ,,

Fig. 3
Cairo City Health Report 1929

الشكل رقم ٣
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٩

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفودية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٩ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان
TYPHOID FEVER CASE & DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1929 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

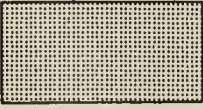


S. of E. 1931 (31/459)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٣١ (٤٥٩/٣١)



الوفيات
Deaths

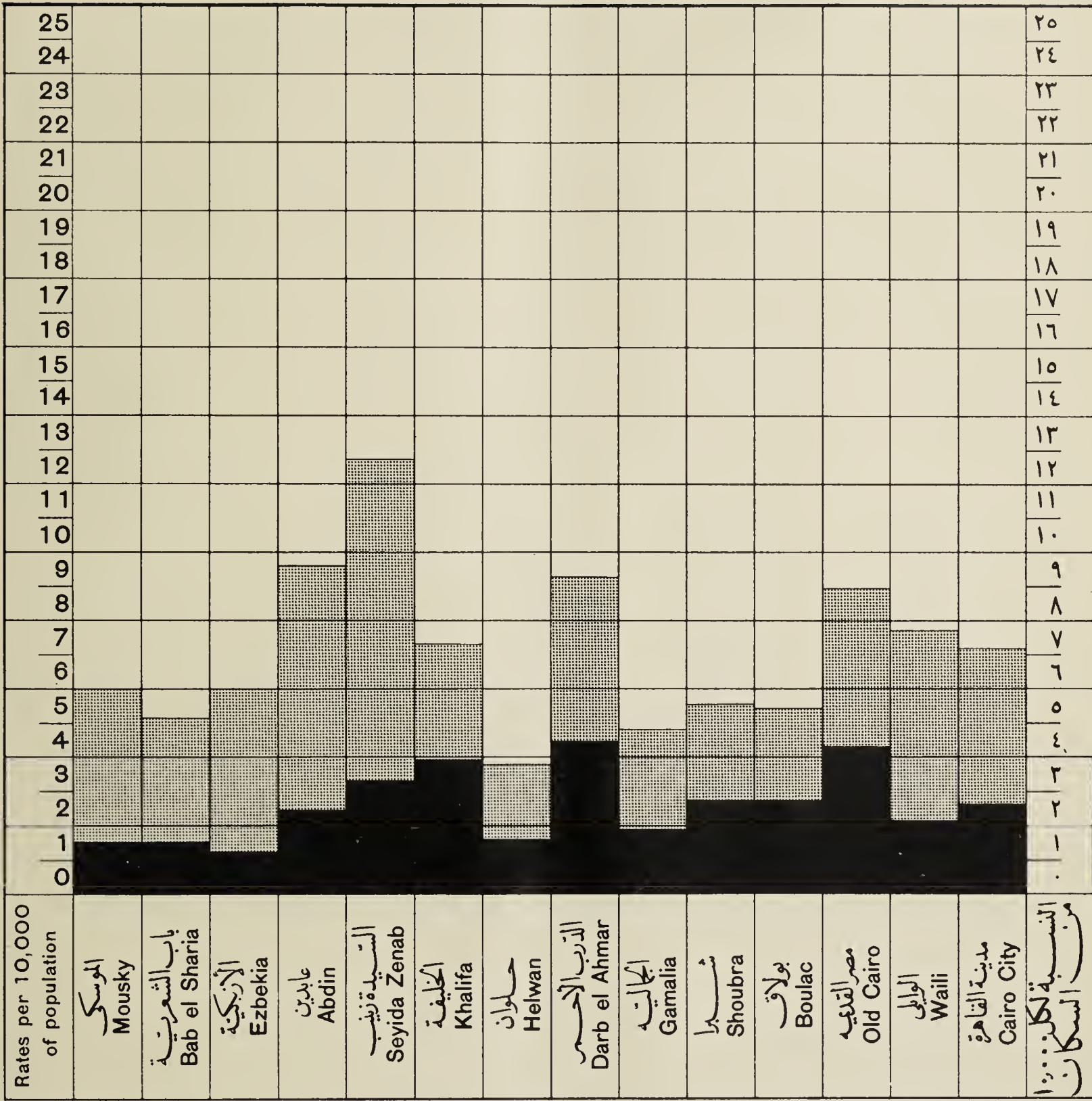


الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig.4
Cairo City Health Report 1929

المشكّل رقم ٤
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢٩

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الدفتريا باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٩ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان
DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1929 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1931 (31/459)

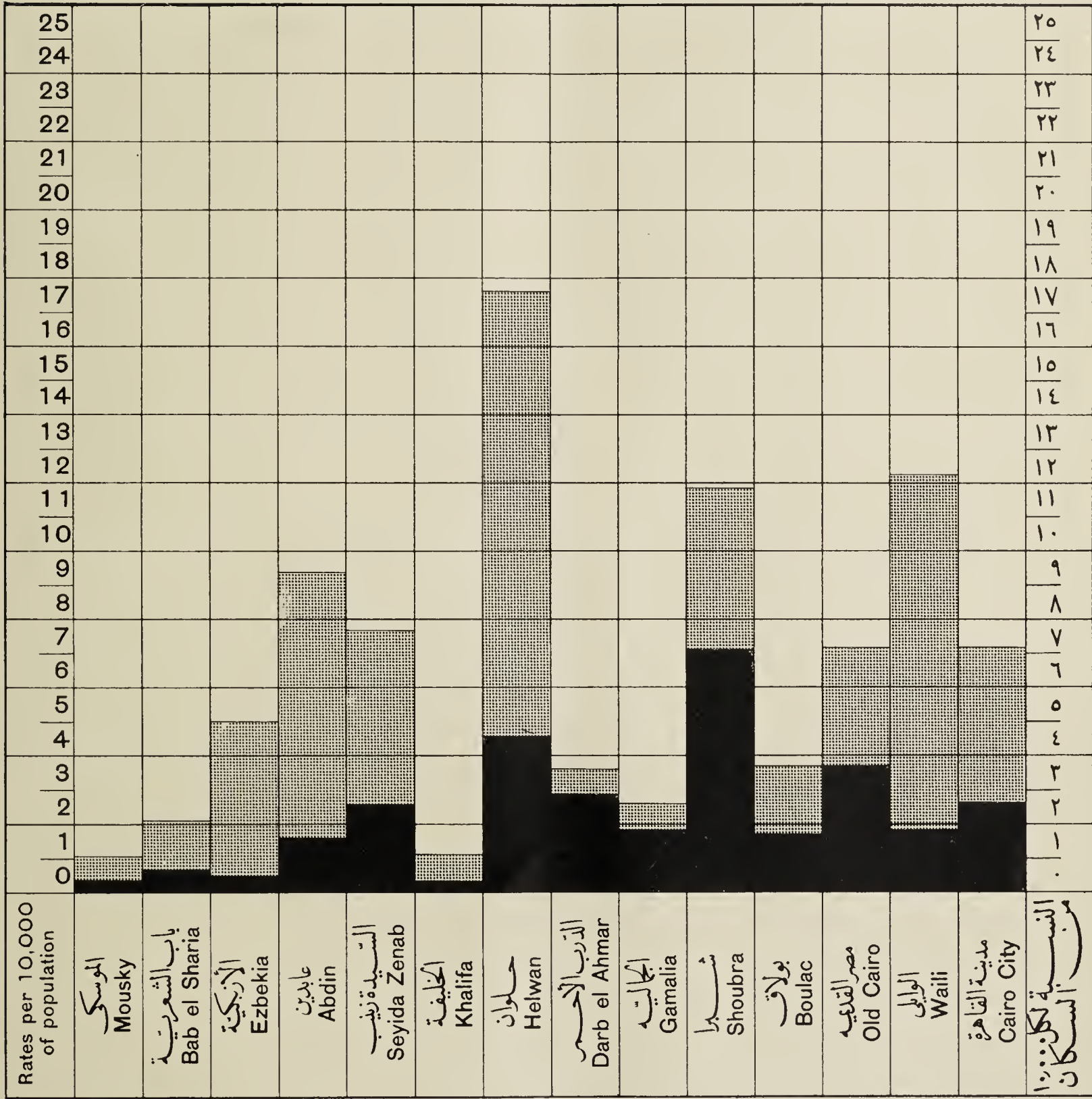
مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٣١ (٣١/٤٥٩)

الوفيات Deaths
الاصابات المبلغ عنها Cases recorded

Fig. 5
Cairo City Health Report 1929

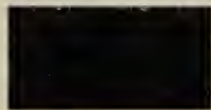
الشكل رقم ٥
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢٩

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحصبة باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٩ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان
MEASLES CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1929 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

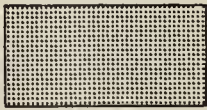


S. of E. 1931 (31/459)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٣١ (٤٥٩/٣١)



الوفيات
Deaths



الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

